THREE CENTS

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Major Carson Charges His Defeat to the Chairman.

HE MINCES NO WORDS.

Declaring that He Told Mr. Quay the House Organization

WAS NOT A SENATOR'S BUSINESS.

He Has a Spicy Interview With His Successful Opponent, and

WILL STAY IN THE FIELD TO THE END

Major John M. Carson, one of Pennsylvania's two candidates for Clerk of the House of Representatives, smarting under his defeat in the Keystone State caucus, yesterday, is out in a spicy interview. He lays his overthrow at Senator Quay's doors, and gives his reasons for so doing. He says he had told Chairman Quay that the House organization was not a subject for Senatorial Interference. Major Carson is still a candidate for clerk.

[PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] WASHINGTON, November 29 .- Mr. John M. Carson, candidate for Clerk of the House, isn't inclined to acquiesce in the action of the Pennsylvania delegation today as finally disposing of him. He is out in a very spicy interview, in which he lays

ence of Quay. For the past two days," says Mr. Carson, "I anticipated this outcome. It can be explained in a few words-the interference of Senator Quay. That Senator has passed beyond the arbitrary management of town councils and municipalities to the arbitrary management of Congressional delegations. Success as Chairman of the National Committee has increased his natural audacity.

his defeat in Pennsylvania to the interfer-

WHERE HE WAS WRONG. "A short time ago I had the best of reasons for believing that a majority of the Pennsylvania delegation would be with me. In addition to the five gentlemen who voted for me to-day, Messrs. Darlington, Yardley and Scranton informed me personally that they would support me, and Watson gave a like pledge to a mutual friend, These four gentlemen voted for my competitor, General Bingham, of Philadelphia, did not at any time say to me that I would have his support, but from some of his most intimate friends in Philadelphia I learned that he had told them he would support me.

for me in caucus to-morrow, and, from conversations had with McCormick and others, I count upon the support of that gentleman. Had the five men named redeemed their

promises, I would have had a majority of

the delegation. "Another point: Rife, Townsend and Ray were not committed when they reached Washington at least, they so informed me, so that I should have an equal chance with my opponent with them. I have no fault to find with the action of these gentlemen. but it is fair to assume that they may have been somewhat influenced by the conditions which they tound existing in reference to the contest, upon their arrival

"What were these conditions?" THE EXISTING CONDITIONS.

"The knowledge of the fact that Senator Quay favored the selection of my opponent, and the result that sprung from that fact. namely, the transfer of the majority from me to him. Two weeks ago I had a talk with Quay, in his committee room. I then informed him that I had not consulted him or Mr. Cameron about the clerkship, because I believed it was a matter which did not concern them; that the interference of Senators with the House organization would be unwise and impolitic, and that so believing, I had not come to him to solicit aid. I heard that Mr. Quay's sympathies were with my opponent, which explains my visit to him at that time.

A FAIR CHANCE DEMANDED. "I further informed the Senator I simply

desired a fair chance to contest for the delegation without Scuatorial interference, and that I wouldn't complain if I should be defeated by the free and untrammeled action of the members. Mr. Quay assured me that he shared my belief as to Senatorial interference, and declared that he had no purpose to take any part in the contest. At the same time he admitted that his sympathies were with my opponent because of the services of the latter in the Presidental campaign. Knowing the men, I expressed the fear that his sympathies would lead him to solicit votes for my opponent. With the renewed assurance that he would take no part in the contest we separated.

NOT THE FIRST ACTION.

I have reason to believe that prior to this interview Mr. Quay's sympathies had materialized into action. I know they have taken form and direction since, and the netion of the delegation to-day furnished the proof. I am creditably informed that he sent for members and requested them to vote against me. In one instance, when a member replied that he had promised to support me and intended to adhere to that promise, both in the conference of the delegation and the caucus, Quay responded: Perhaps you are strong enough in your district to be independent.' In another case, to add force to his demand for a vote against me, he said: 'Carsou represents no one but a lot of irresponsible newspaper men, without influence or residence outside of the District of Columbia."

A FEW OF THE METHODS. These are some of the methods need to turn the majority of the Pennsylvania delagation against me. I am proud to be stigmatized as a representative man of my newspaper brethren, the least of whom are too independent to wear a collar bearing Mr. Quay's tag, and I regret that all the members of Congress from Pennsylvania are not the equals, in this respect, of these irresponsible newspaper men."

"How do you explain the opposition of the weakness of the flesh.

General Bingham, one of the representa-

tives from your own city?" "I have no explanation other than given

by Bingham himself. He is an ardent, open and consistent supporter of Mr. Reed. Two days ago he informed me that a deal had been fixed up-that it was Reed and McPherson, and that all the Reed men would be against me. He kindly advised me not to further pursue the clerkship, as I would receive not more than three votes in the Pennsylvania delegation. In declining to say he would join his Philadelphia colleagues in supporting me, he added by way of consolation that he wasn't pledged to my opponent. Yet for the past four or five days he was publicly classified with those who were known to be against me.

DISSEMBLING, AT LEAST.

"While Bingham gave me personally no ground to expect his vote, yet I cannot resist the belief that his speech and actions, when talking to mutual friends about the contest, were misleading and dissembling. By reason of the long acquaintance and friendly relationship and his determined opposition to Mr. McPherson at the organization of the Forty-seventh Congress, I was induced to hope that he would support me." "Does this action of the Pennsylvania

nembers take you out of the contest?" "Not necessarily. I think my name will be presented to the Republican caucus to-morrow. To-day's action of the delegation binds no one. The five men who voted for me, with the addition of Mr. Harmer and perhaps Mr. McCormick, will vote in caucus for me to-morrow. I am a candidate for Clerk against this pernicious and corrupting system of boss rule, represented by Mr. Quay. I will perhaps be beaten, but the fight will be continued until bossism is over-

WILL STICK TO THE LAST. "I will not be defeated if those members will vote for me in to-morrow's caucus who have expressed their abhorrence of Mr. Quay's interference in the House organization. In any event, I am determined to give the Republican members-elect an opportunity to choose between the man Mr. Quay has dictated, and the man he has rejected for Clerk of the House."

A lively colloquy is reported between Major Carson and Mr. McPherson at the Capitol to-day. The Major stepped up to McPherson, and said: "I have tried to treat you in a gentlemanly manner during this canvass for the clerkship, and have made no personal attacks on you, but I understand that you have upon me, and that among other things you have said that for 16 years I have not been a resident of Pennsylvania, nor taken any part in Pennsylvania politics. That is a lie. I lived in Pennsylvania all my life, until 1886, when my father died and our home was broke up, when I came to Washington."

HE HAD BEEN TOLD SO. "I had been informed," said Mr. Mc-Pherson, "that yes "that you had not lived in the "Who was your informant?" asked the

"I am not at liberty to give his name," "I am not at liberty to give his name," said McPherson.

"Well," said the Major, "you can tell him from me that he is a liar, and that anyone who circulates his lie is no better. There were times when you were in Pennsylvania that I was not there. In 1862, 1863 and 1864, when the Government had a little affair on its hands ONE OF TWO ABSENTEES.

"Of the two absentees, Mr. Harmer is one of my most earnest supporters, and will vote Gettysburg I was again with my regiment on Competers Hill. We could look down usen

the town where you lived. You were not there. You were farther north." The feeling among the friends of Major Carson is very bitter, and they are deter-mined to do all they can to defeat McPherson in the caucus to-morrow. Even if he should be elected, it is probable his path will not be strewn with roses.

A CYCLONE IN THE SOUTH.

Many Persons Killed and Injured, and Much Property Destroyed. CHARLOTTE, N. C., November 29 .- A very destructive cyclone passed over a portion of Buford county yesterday, doing great damage. Houses were blown down and trees torn up by the roots. The residence of a farmer near Washington, the county seat, was blown to atoms and the entire family, consisting of father, mother and four children were killed instantly. The grown daughter was to have-been married to-day, and all preparations had been made to celebrate the happy event.

A factory near Washington was blown down and two people killed, while a dozen others received bad injuries. Miss Mattie Cheve, the pretty daughter of a farmer, was caught up on the cyclone and carried away upon the bosom of the mad wind. Her body has not yet been found. Reports so far are very meager, and it is impossible to obtain names of all killed.

RUCKER A RICHER MAN.

The Duel Loving Judge Better Off by \$2,-000,000 Than He Has Been,

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) DENVER, November 29 .- The famous Aspen mining suits brought by Judge Rucker against Harvey Young and others, involving a one-sixth interest in the Aspen mine, as well one-sixth of the \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 which have already been taken out, was decided in favor of Judge Rucker to-day. Judge Rucker bought an option on the mine, of one-sixth interest, for \$15,000 from Young. A rich vein was struck and Young rejused to complete the trade. Rucker brought suit, and the decision rendered this morning makes him \$2,000,000 Judge Rucker gained considerable note

riety about a year ago in connection with Senator Blackburn.

A CELEBRATED STRIKE ENDED.

The Indiana Block Coal Miners Obliged to go Back to Their Work. PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.

BRAZIC, IND., November 29 .- The cale brated strike of the Indiana block coal miners ended here to-day, as the result of a vote in a mass meeting. Two thousand miners struck, May 1, against a reduction from 85 to 70 cents. The strikers demanded arbitration or old prices, but the operators urged that they offered all the market would

justify.

Carloads of provisions and food and tens of thousands of dollars were given by the people of the East and West, and the strike attracted unusual attention, occurring in In-dians, and so soon after the Presidental campaign, when the miners were promised plenty of work and high wages if Harrison

A Cashler Several Thousands Short. KANSAS CITY, November 29 .- Samuel Kuchhoffer, Cashier of the Great Western Type Foundry, was arrested to-day charged with embezzling \$4,000 or \$5,000 of the foundry's funds. He was committed to jail in default of \$5,000 bonds.

MRS. LINN LINTON, in tomorrow's DISPATCH, writes of the willingness of the spirit and

RATES WILL ADVANCE

The Unavoidable Result of the Two Great Conflagrations

UPON THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Nearly \$4,000,000 in Policies Involved in the Boston Fire.

NO SERIOUS EMBARRASSMENTS FEARED.

A Plan Proposed by Underwriters to Secure Better Protection.

The heavy losses in the fires at Lynn and Boston will eventually cause an increase in insurance rates. The underwriters are considering a plan for the inspection of the various fire departments. They are confident that they could force the adoption of the necessary changes to increase efficiency.

INFECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, November 29 .- A large proportion of the losses by the big fires in oston and Lynn will eventually come out of the pockets of the business men. The double blow against the insurance companies is so heavy that it is sure to lead to a general advance in rates all over the country. That was the talk among insurance men everywhere to-day. Probably no concerted action in this direction will be taken before the end of the year, but that it must come speedily everybody in the business savs is inevitable.

For months it has been the cry of fire insurance men that business was being done at absolutely rumous rates. Several attempts have been made to get concerted sction for an advance, and even now a com-mittee of the New York Municipal district has this subject under consideration. In-surance men gave their first attention to-day to taking account of stock, and examining the holes which Boston and Lynn had made in their surplus. New York companies fared pretty well in both fires.

THE COMPANIES WHICH LOST. The bulk of the risks were held by New England and by foreign companies. A careful examination of the lists render it clear that no more than one New York company could possibly be crippled by its losses., Two or three others will lose a large proportion of their reserves, An exagger-ated statement of the risks held by the Long Island company in the two burned districts gave rise to a report that it was seriously The fact that the insurance department at

Albany notified this company a few days ago to make good an impairment of its capiago to make good an impairment of its capital gave color to the rumor. Secretary Blatchford said: "Our total possible loss in Boston and Lynn is \$15,000, and this month's business alone will pay that. We had already arranged to make good the slight deficiency in our capital, and it will be done next Monday or Tuesday."

The capital of the Long Island Company is \$300,000, and at the beginning of the present year it had a surplus of \$21,261. The big foreign companies suffer the greatest loss, in both Boston and Lynn. The Liverpool, London and Globe estimates its loss at \$125,000, but it has a surplus of \$3,000,000 to draw from.

\$3,000,000 to draw from.

A MISSING SURPLUS. One of the beaviest local companies is the Phonix, of Brooklyn, which had \$97,000 at risk in the burned district. If this loss is total, as seems probable, half of the company's surplus will be wiped out. If the figure ures given in the last report, \$193,328, still hold good, Niagara suffers about the same lose, but its surplus is \$379,000. The risks of the Continental Company are nominally \$110,000, but considerable salvage is ex-

Insurance rates in New York are probably as low to-day as they ever were. The city now pays in premiums about \$4,500,000 annually. It has paid as high as \$6,000,000. The maximum was imposed soon after the Chicago and Boston fires of 1871 and 1872. Since then the tendency has been down-ward almost without interruption. Two years ago all the companies doing busi-ness in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City made an iron clad combination for the enforcement of a fixed schedule of rates. The agreement provided that the with-drawal of a single company should end the combination. Within six months the Williamsburg company withdrew. Since that time there has been no fixed standard of insurance rates in force. A tariff committee appointed by the Board of Underwriters is now trying to devise a fixed schedule orates within the three cities named.

THE RATE PROBLEM.

Secretary Miller said to-day that the Nutional Board of Fire Underwriters might again take up the rate problem if the situation became so serious as to make it advisa-ble and practicable. The National Board has under consideration a proposition to employ the best fire-fighting expert available to make a careful inspection periodically of all the large fire departments in the country. Reports and recommendations will be made to the Executive Committee of the National Board, and where defects exist the local authorities will be expected to remedy them. Such requests could be enforced in almost any case, for a failure to comply would naturally be followed by a marking up of local insurance rates. Such a move would knock all the politics out of the issue in any city where the fire department had become a political machine. Ex-Chief Shay's name has been mentioned in connection with the work

under consideration. In spite of Boston's hard luck no criti eism of her fire department or water service was heard among the insurance men, but the danger of her narrow streets has be-come a serious point for them to consider. The necessity for such work as it is proposed to delegate to an expert in the employ of the National Board of Fire Underwriters was strikingly demonstrated at this month's meeting of the executive committee. The case of Philadelphia was committee. The case of Philadelphia was cited. Many of the water mains in busi-ness streets there were laid 40 years ago, and are utterly inadequate to supply suffi-cient water to fight big fires. In fact, Philadelphia is probably in greater dauger from fire than any other big city in the country. Fortunately for the Quakers, fire among them has thus far been as sluggish as any thing else in their town.

INSURANCE LOSSES.

The Amount of the Policies Involved the Boston Fire Reaches Nearly \$4,000,000-The Risks of the

Various Companies. BOSTON, November 29 .- The following i complete list of insurance as distributed among the various companies, estimated and reported by the different agencies: Liverpool, London and Globe, England, \$183,-000; Boyal, England, \$184,000; Iusurance Com-pany of North America, Philadelphia, \$93,850; Sun Fire Office, England, \$80,000; Hartford Fire, Hartford, \$75,000; Franklie, Philadelphia, \$61,000: Home, New York, \$75,000; Hanover, New York, \$53,000; American, Philadelphia, \$67,750; Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, \$67,755; Commercial Union, England, \$60,000: Imperial, England, \$65,000; Phmnix, New York, \$50,000: German-American, New York, \$40,000: Continental, New York, \$40,000: Philadelphia, \$41,000; City of London, England, \$42,000; Boylston, Boston, \$60,000; Queem, England, \$42,000: Springfield Fire and Marine, \$46,000; National, Hartford, \$56,000; New Hampshire Fire, \$31,000; Albany, N. Y. \$7,500; Commerce, Albany, \$8,000; Mercantila, Boston, \$5,000; \$51,000: Home, New York, \$75,000; Hanover

Packers and Provision Dualers, Chicago, \$1500; National, New York, \$6,300; Empire State, Rochester, \$5,100; Merchanta and Farmers' Mutual, \$6,000; Merchanta, \$9,000; Security, New York, \$10,000; Westarn Penasylvania, \$9,500; Manufacturers and Merchants', \$9,000; Jefferson, New York, \$17,000; Concordin, Minnesota, \$7,000; Guardian, New York, \$1,500; Clifizens', Missouri, \$3,000; Fitchburg Mutual, \$7,000; Frudential, Row York, \$16,000; Mutual Fire, New York, \$0,000; Fire Association, New York, \$500; Connection, \$17,500; North River, New York, \$12,600; Broadway, New York, \$500; Connection, Hartford, \$33,000; Scottish, England, \$90,000; American Central, \$24,000; Nr. Paul F. & M., \$24,600; Neptune, Boston, \$36,000; Eliot, Boston, \$8,600; Piremen's Fire, Boston, \$26,000; Firemen's Fire, Boston, \$26,000; Piremen's Fire, Boston, \$26,000; Piremen's Fire, Boston, \$26,000; Piremen's Fire, Boston, \$26,000; Piremen's Fire, Boston, \$26,000; Hamburg, England, \$26,000; Fhoenix, Hartford, \$30,000; Anglo-Novada, San Francisco, \$11,000; Guardian, England, \$26,000; Phoenix, Hartford, \$30,000; Anglo-Novada, San Francisco, \$11,000; Hamburg, Breuen, England, \$25,000; London Assunance, England, \$27,200; Niagara, New York, \$50,000; Michigan F. & M., Detroit, \$26,000; Firemen's Frund, San Francisco, \$20,000; American, Boston, \$20,000; North American, Boston, \$21,000; Glen Falls, New York, \$20,000; Clifzons', New York, \$15,000; County, of Pennsylvania, \$10,000; Alliance, New York, \$20,000; Clifzons', New York, \$15,000; Germanla, New York, \$20,000; Clifzons', New York, \$16,000; Merchants', Providence, \$10,000; Angrican, New York, \$10,000; Germanla, New York, \$10,000; Hamburg, Sunday, Su

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1389---TWELVE PAGES

TWO THOUSAND CATS

Turned Loose at the Stage Door of a New York Theater-The Unique Advertisement of an Enterprising Theatrical Manager-How it Was Worked.

PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, November 29 .- Two thousand cats were turned out of Niblo's Theater this morning, to find their respective ways home. Each eat was conspicuously labeled, but as the labels were alike they probably proved of no assistance to the unfortunate animals. The affair was the outcome of a five-line advertisement in a newspaper, and it certainly tends to demonstrate the value of advertising.

The advertisement announced that 5,000

cats were wanted at Niblo's stage door at 11 o'clock on Friday morning, but long before the appointed time Crosby street was crowded with various kinds of people. Every one of them had at least one cat. About 9:30 o'clock Mr. Ben Stern, whose fertile brain had evolved the scheme, began to take in the cats. The candidates were all equal in Stern's eye, regardless of size, color or disposition. One requisite only was enforced—the cats had to be alive. As they were delivered up, various bargains were struck with the owners. Most of them were satisfied with tickets of admission to the gallery, one ticket for each cat. Others, either from conscientious scraples gainst the stage or from financial afficility, preferred to take cash, and were rewarded with dimes, o'clock on Friday morning, but long before

dimes. Meantime, every cat had been taken in hand gently and supplied with a big tag, fastened about the neck with a string. On each side of the tag was an announce of the Christmas pantomime to be produced at Niblo's Theater, beginning next week. Then the animals were freed. They were glad enough to get out of the theater, and most of them set off at a lively scamper. The theater people assisted the cats in get-ting a move on, and in a few minutes all of the 2,000 or more had disappeared.

Mr. Stern tried this scheme in St. Louis three years ago, and to test the efficacy the "ad," he assigned a man to follow or cat and see what became of her. She led him a weary chase, three times about nearly the whole city, and at last, after ten hours, brought up at her home, with the tag still on. It had been seen and read by a great many people in the course of the journey.

THE LARGEST SHIP ON THE LAKES

Forced to Succumb to the Violence of the Thanksgiving Storm.

CHICAGO, November 29 .- The larges sailing vessel on the Great Lakes, the five master, David L. Dows, foundered this afternoon 20 miles southeast of Chicago. Nothing but the tips of the big barge's tallest spars projecting slightly in the air show the spot in the the air show the spot in the storm-beaten waters where the Dows went down. Her crew had a terrible experience, but were saved. Around \$100,000 was the cost of the mammoth vessel when built about six years ago. Her hold would accommodate 90,000 bush

els of grain and when she sank contained 2,250 tons of hard coal consigned to ex-Congressman W. L. Scott, of Erie.

BOLD, BAD BURGLARS Attempt to Rob the Treasury of the State of

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., November 29 When the State Treasurer opened his office in the Capitol this morning it was found that burglars had been there during the night. The iron doors between the inner office where the vaults are located and the outer office had been pried almost off their hinges. At this juncture in their work the burgiars had evidently been frightened

A queer circumstance is that the burglars did their work from the inside of the inner office and attacked nothing but the doors between the two offices. The vault, which was quite as handy as the iron doors, was un-

SUNK OF HER OWN WEIGHT.

The Peculiar Disnater Which Overtook Lower River Steamer.

VICESBURG, MISS, November 29,-The Queen and Crescent steamer, Northern Pacific, sunk at 8 o'clock this morning on the incline on this side of the river. Her bow is out, but her stern is in ten feet of water. She has ten loaded freight cars on board. She did not strike anything, but seems to have gone down of her own weight.

She was being towed by a tug, the United States Local Inspectors not permitting the boat to use her own machinery on account of its rickety condition. The Transfer of its rickety condition. The Transfer Company had \$30,000 on the cargo and \$10,000 on the boat.

SUICIDE OF A JUDGE.

The Act Due to Despondency, Caused by

Prolonged Ill Henith. ATLANTA, November 29 .- Judge R. B. Trippe committed suicide to-day, blowing out his brains with a double-barreled Derringer. The cause of the act was despondency, due to iil health. He was 35 years of age, and had been Judge of the city court of Cartersville before he came to Atlanta, and was afterward Amistant United States District Attorney. AN AWFUL SUSPICION

That the Bark Germania Was

WAS CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP,

Important Evidence Adduced at the Inspector's Investigation.

THE VESSEL RUY CLOSE TO SHORE.

and No Attempt Allowed to be Made to Provent Her From Striking.

The suspicion that the bark Germania was purposely wrecked is being strongly confirmed by the evidence before the investigation which Inspector McClellan is making. Two of the witnesses testify in terms that are conclusive.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.) LONG BRANCH, N. J., November 29 .-There is no longer reason to doubt that the bark Germania was deliberately run ashore, as was suspected at the time of the disaster. The bark proved more rotten than was supposed, and instead of getting all hands off unharmed, the sea swallowed the captain and nine others of the crew.

Lieutenant C. H. McClellan, U. S. R. M. Assistant Inspector of the United States Life Saving Service, this morning began an investigation of the disaster, as is demanded investigation of the disaster, as is demanded in all cases of wreeks accompanied by loss of life. He conducted the examination in the presence of disinterested spectators, in a little upper chamber of station No. 5, where the Germania's survivors are tarrying until the Coroner's inquest, to-morrow. The rescued sailors made their statements of the wreck under oath, before the Inspector. TOO CLOSE TO SHORE.

Louis Berlach, sailmaker, said that on Wednesday afternoon the wind was blowing stiffly from the southeast. The bark was steering northwest by west. The 3 o'clock sounding by the lead showed only 20 fathoms of water. After awhile, when evening fell, a light was reported to leeward and another dead ahead. The captain peered through the gathering darkness and angrily denied that any lights were visible. The carpenter, who was on deck, called Berlach on deek when the bark was close to the land. He saw the bluff and cottages so close at hand that it seemed he could almost have touched them with a long pole. The vessel was under topsails and foresail.

The mate ordered Berlach to loose the foretopsail, which he hastened to do. Just then the vessel struck, bows on, and turning her broadside to the shore, was fast on the inner bar. Then the billows burst over the bark and dreve him back to the after house. A few minutes afterward the main and mizzen masts went by the board, and the ship broke in two. A big wave washed all hands overboard.

A VERY WILLING WITNESS.

A VERY WILLING WITNESS.

Gustave Prieve was much exercised because the reporters got his name Hillen, and it was so cabled to his home in Germany. He was a willing wisness, and tried to tell all he knew of the wreck. The details of his story are startling. He was on deek, and heard the man at the wheel say that the bark was heading for land. The captain responded that it was not so; that the course of the vessel was all right. The ship was salling north by northwest at that time. Soon Captain Winthorst ordered the bark headed west Dy northwest, or directly for the heach, where the lights, and even the forms of houses loomed up against the background of the sky. Ten minutes before the ship struck, Prieve was ordered by the captain to burn a torch. He did so.

At this juncture Lieutenant McClellan pointedly asked: "Do you think that the pointedly asked: "Do you think that the pointedly asked: "Do you think that the pointedly asked: "Do you think that the

vessel was grounded purposely?" The sailor deliberately responded: "There was plenty of time to change her course after our proximity to the shore was discovered. It looks to me as though it was done on pur-

THE WIND WAS PAVORABLE.

Indeed, the wind was favorable for any vessel to easily claw off the lee shore, for it blew from the southeast, and the bark, if manageable, could have come about and sailed off in style to the northeast. No one has even intimated that the bark was unmanageable before she struck, and all the survivors saw the land a number of minutes

before the vessel stranded.

The suspicion that the vessel was intentionally wrecked is supported by the fact that rumors to that effect found credence in the forecastle, and little Albert Manthey, the bright boy steward of the captain's cabin, unsuspectingly let out last night, to a newly made German friend of good repute, a strange story. He said that Captain Wint horst used to write and draw frequently in a blank book which he carried in an inside pocket of his coat. One afternoon at sea, a week or so ago, the captain left the book open on a table. The boy looked at the sketch that adorned one page. It was a drawing representing a bark stranded on a lee shore near a lighthouse. The drawing showed a life-line moving from the shore to the vessel. Below this was written the name "Germania, 1889." The captain suddenly entered the cabin and saw the boy looking at the state. the sketch. He turned red with rage and drove Albert from the cabin.

A CHANCE TO REPEAT IT. The boy will have an opportunity to repeat this story to Coroner Vanderveer and jury, to-morrow morning, at the inquest over the remains of the victims of the wreck. The bodies were brought from Spermaceti Cove station, No. 2, this afternoon. First Mate H. Doyen arrived back from New York in time to identify the bodies. They were those of Captain Winthorst, Second Mate Schumacher, Franz, the cook, Gustav Bergenheim, Carl Brower and another sailor, name unknown. The Captain's neck Bergenheim, Carl Brower and another sailor, name unknown. The Captain's neck and shoulder blades were broken, while the faces of some were covered with blood, and the eyes of all were either sunken in or missing. Three of the men were shoeless and illy clad, and are supposed to have been in the watch below when the vessel struck. After the Coroner's jury views them to-morrow, all will be interred in the sailors' corner of the Branchburg Cemetery, where lie the 225 vectims of the wreck of the New Era in 1854. BETICENT AND INCONSISTENT.

Lientenant McClellan has not yet exam-ined First Mate Doyen, who has appeared very reticent gines the wreck. He will do so to-morrow, or yet to-night, for heretofore his unsworn statements have been contra-dictory to an extent. Neither did the Inspector go into the boy Albert's story of the events leading up to the disaster. The Inspector says the life-saving crew of No. 5 did their whole duty, apparently. He will submit his report to the Treasury Department early part week

WILL FIXISH A LIFE SENTENCE. An Escaped Convict Recaptured After Two Years of Freedom.

ment early next week.

LINCOLN, NEB., November 29 .- The well-known convict, Harry Hall, who escaped from the Nebrasks Penitentiary two years ago, has been captured at Provo, Utah. He was private secretary to Warden

Hyers at the time of the escape, and the warden was removed by the Governor on his account.

The escape caused much comment and official inquiry, and the capture is considered an important event. Hall, who is well connected, will finish a life sentence.

Sudden Death of a Young Man M.
Two Days-Strickes Down Wi Taking a Drive With His Wrecked by the Captain, Who delphin.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29 .- B. M Curtis, a prosperous young business man o Binghamton, N. Y., with his handsome young bride of a day, registered at the Bingham House, in this city, yesterday. They were married in Binghamton on Wednesday. They were on their way to Washington and other points South on their wedding tour. This morning, soon after breakfast, Mr. Curtis secured a carriage to give his bride a drive and show her the

give his bride a drive and show her the beauties of Fairmount Park. They drove out Green street and entered the park by the Twenty-fifth street entrance. They had hardly reached the Lincoln monument when Mr. Curtis suddenly fell forward in the carriage unconscious. Mrs. Curtis summoned Park Guard Shoemaker, and he quickly brought Dr. H. G. Hill, who was also driving in the park, but before the physician reached him Mr. Curtis was dead. Captain Chasteau, the commander of the park guards, had the body removed to an undertaker, and accompanied the distracted young widow back to the hotel, where she is now, completely prostrated by her sudden bereavement. She declines to see anyone but a physician, and one or two ladies of the hotel. Her friends have been telegraphed for, and are expected to arrive give his bride a drive and show her the

A WIDOWED BY

Girl-Wife ta Phila-

elegraphed for, and are expected to arrive

to-night.

Mr. Curtis was about 23 years old, and his widow is about 18. Dr. Formad, the Coroner's physician, made an autopsy this afternoon, and found that Mr. Curtis did not die from apoplexy or heart disease, the two most frequent causes of undden death. A microscopical examination of the stomach will be made to-morrow to try to discover the cause of death. The doctor suspects that death was due to some kind of poison, possibly alcoholic.

NEVER THE BEST OF PRIENDS.

Two Candidates for Chaplain of the House Who Have Met Each Other Before. LFRON A STAYP CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—Therepromises to be quite a contest for the post of Chaplain of the House to-morrow. Dr. Chester, who was published some time ago as having been numerously indorsed by the Repub-lican leagues, and who is a pretege of Colo-nel Elliott F. Shepard, has for an opponent a clergyman of his own denomination Rev. Charles B. Ramsdell, of the North

Rev. Charles B. Ramsdell, of the North Presbyterian Church of this city, who was ananimously indorsed last evening by the New York delegation.

One of the carious features of the contest is that Rev. Chester once attempted to have Rev. Ramsdell expelled from the Presbyterian Church because he married a lady who was a member of the Catholic Church, Mr. Ramsdell is very popular, is a graduate of Yale College, served in the army throughout the war, and for 14 years has been pastor of the church now in his charge.

It is alleged that Mr. Comstock and Mr. Lyman fixed this up in the last month of Cleveland's administration. Mr. Lyman was the only United States Chinese Commissioner at the time. Congress may ques-tion the legality of his action.

A SOUTHERN IRON BOOM.

The Opening of a River Route for Its Chean Transportation.

SHEFFIELD, ALA., November 29 .- Shetfield celebrated Thanksgiving Day by sending by the river route to St. Louis 300 tons of pig iron. The shipment was made by the steamer City of Savannah, a St. Louis boat recently built especially for this trade, and was the first one ever sent by river. It was the virtual opening of a new route and a matter of great consequence to Sheffield and proportionately to the entire mineral district of Alabama.

The difference in freight in favor of river transportation is fully \$1, per ton and manner.

The difference in freight in favor of river transportation is fully \$1 per ton and means to the lurnaces of this district an aggregate saving of many thousands of dollars per day. Quite a demonstration was made at the departure of the boat. Contracts for large future shipments of Sheffield iron has been made and large amounts from Birmingham, Anniston and other points will he saw of \$1. Loren by the same route. also seek St. Louis by the same route.

IN PINANCIAL TROUBLE.

The Failure of a Well-Known Jewelry Firm Causes a Sarprise.

NEW YORK, November 29.-Stern & Stern, manufacturing jewelers of 13 Maiden Lane, and one of the oldest concerns in that vicinity, have executions out against them aggregating \$15,000. The Sheriff was in possession this morning, and the doors were closed and locked, and nobody was allowed to enter. The stock has all been removed

and the store is empty.

Creditors througed about the doors and clamored for admission, but in vain. The fallure is considerable of a surprise in jew-elers' circles, and was totally unexpected by outsiders. The estimated liabilities are said to be somewhere in the neighborhood of

HE FORGED MORTGAGES,

And Thereby Obtained a Large Amount of

Money From Capitalists. SELDEN, KAS., November 29 .- John Gillette, Cashier of the Citizens' State Bank Gillette, Cashler of the Citizens' State Bank here, has been arrested, charged with forging mortgages and obtaining money on them from Eastern capitalists. He was about to leave town when arrested. The bank is in no way involved.

The amount of money procured by Gillette on the forged mortgages is not known, though it is believed to be large.

FRANCE THE FIRST NATION

To Recognize the New Government United States of Branil. RIO JANEIRO, November 29.—The Government has finally readopted the old flag. This action has given rise to some irritation. France has recognized the Republic.

Senhor Barbora, the Minister of Finance, has convened a meeting of bankers and brokers, with the view of considering plans for rendering assistance in commercial transactions when necessary.

told in to-morrow's DISPATCH by Laurel, who describes an old-fashioned husing bee in Vermont

They Will Ask a Receiver From McCamant.

THE BANK LOOKS DREARY.

President Young in a Wofully Nervous Condition.

LONG'S CREDITORS WANT TO KNOW

The Lawrence Bank depositors protest against Assignee McKelvey, because he is a stockholder and will as k Auditor General McCamant for a receiver. The assertion is made that the bank will realize \$140,000 from Long & Co.'s security. The creditors of the latter firm appoint a committee to find how things stand. President Young gets wildly excited at the application of the reportorial probe. Senstor Upperman goes for Depositor Mat-thews. A shaft is simed at Judge Bailey. Altogether it was lively yesterday in the

Yesterday's event in the Lawrence Bank affair was the evening meeting of deposit-ors, and it was not much of an event, either, as far as business done is concerned. None but depositors were admitted. One of the creditors who knows nearly everybody in Lawrenceville, and a policeman, stood out-side of the meeting hall in the Lawrence school, and they allowed no man or woman to pass the door unless they were shown a deposit book or a certificate of deposit prov-ing the individual to be a creditor of the bank. The hall was filled, not only as far as the scats went, but even to the sisles, There were at least 300 people present, and many more ladies appeared than at the first meeting last Monday evening.

Senator John Upperman began proceed-ings at 7:45 by the clock in the ball. He in ga at 7:35 by the clock in the hall. He made a verbal report of the work done by the committee. Nearly all has been published from day to day. He said that two lawyers had been retained, F. M. Diagoe and G. C. Wilson. They had advised an appeal to the Auditor General, McCamant, to grant permission to have the lawyers for the depositors appear in his name and demand court authority to look into the bank's affairs. Such a petition to the Auditor affairs. Such a petition to the Auditor General had been drawn up by the lawyers and was in Senator Upperman's hands for the signatures of depositors.

The committee bad telegraphed to Harrisburg to learn the date of the charter of the

Lawrence Bank, It had been chartere PROPER BY PAST EXPERIENCE The committee had also taken the advice f some men who had suffered loss from the

of some men who had suffered loss from the Penn bank. Among others they had seen Mr. N. P. Reed. He had \$70,000 in the bank and got \$2,800 ort, four percent. Mr. Reed advised the committee to secure the appointment of a receiver favorable to the depositors, if possible. The same advice was given by Mr. T. Jankins.

Sanator Uppermac then spake personally of the receiver, Mr. William M. McKelvyy. They had saked bankers and salid hosiness. They had asked bankers and solid business men about him, and from every mouth they were told that he was strictly bonest and reliable to the core. No fault could be found with his record for integrity. The committee felt, however, that he was objectionable, because he was a steckholder of the closed bank, and had been put into his position by the directors and other stockholders. He would administer the bank's affairs as they

rectors. The committee therefore had de-cided that the depositors ought to sak for his removal and the appointment of a re-

were revealed to him by the officers and di-

ceiver.

Mr. R. B. Warren moved that the depositors indexe the work of the committee and direct it to continue in the line indicated. The motion went without a "no."

Two or three gentlemen asked if the law were not positive that a receiver must be appointed in such a case. Senator Upperman said that depended largely upon the construction of the meaning of the word receiver. He had no doubt that the Auditor General would grant the order asked for, and there would follow a legal contest. If the depositors were defeated in that, they must have some other recourse.

UPPERMAN RAPS MATTHEWS.

UPPERMAN BAPS MATTHEWS.

TPPERMAN BAPS MATTHEWS.

After two or three questions as to the share each depositor must stand in the expense account, Senator Upperman said:

"In The Disparch of Thanksgiving morning there appeared an article, giving an alleged interriew between a reporter and a heavy depositor. The depositor mated that he was perfectly well satisfied with the assimple; that the committee was a committee of kickors; that theywere a committee of politicians, and also that the committee, upon that day, were taking their dioner at some botel as the expense of the depositors. I wish to say right here that any person who made such a statement knew when he made it that he was telling an untruth. He out the lie from the whole cloth. Your committee, up to the present time, has incurred no expense ofther than what your lawyers will charge you. A portion of your committee may have to go to Harrisburg. If they do, they will pay their own way, and will not charge the depositors one copper for the trip or their expenses white at the Capital."

This statement was applanded. A gentleman in the rear asked if the committee had formed an idea whom they desired for receiver. The Chairman replied in the negative, adding: "I do not think your attorneys will be ready to go into court before Tuesday morning, and I don't think it will be later than that. Whoever takes the papers to Harrisburg will leave Sunday and try to get back Monday night. We have three days to think over the reseiver. If anyone has a name to suggest the secretary will take it down."

AN ATTACK UPON JUDGE BAILEY.

AN ATTACK UPON JUDGE BAILEY.

Some one called out the name of Judge Bailey. This brought Mr. Warren again to his feet. He said that he did not wish to question any man's honesty nor to object to any person on account of his politics, but he understood that Judge Bailey's report as receiver of Graff, Bennett & Co. would not be secepted by the Court.

On motion, the committee was authorized through its lawyers to suggest to the Court a number of names, from which list the receiver might be appointed. The meeting adjourned to meet at the committee's call.

After adjournment, some 60 or 70 of the depositors signed the retition to be presented to the Auditor General.

Assignes W. M. McKelvey, of the Lawrence Bank, was taked yesterday what would be done with the money deposited in that bank on the day it closed. He suswered: "It will be returned to the depositors by me as soon as possible." Senator Upperman, Chairman of the Depositors' Committee, when told of this, said that such a course would be vigorously apposed by the depositors at large. He held inst all persons who put money into the bank, no matter at what time, should take equal chances.

It was developed yesterday that President Young, as Transurer for the School Board of the Sixteenth ward, owes that body \$1,800. The board considers that it stands on an equal footing with the Fifteenth ward, on an equal footing with the Fifteenth ward.